

SHIPPING & INTELLIGENCE.

AR RIVAL.

December 18.—T' mar. steamer, 130 tons, Captain Allen, from Moreton Bay the 16th instant. Passengers—Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Murphy, Mr. J. J. Morris, Mr. Col. Campbell, Mr. White, Mr. Read, Mrs. Burgess and three children, Captain Vignole, Mr. Garman, and eighteen in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

December 18.—Louis and Miriam, brig, 150 tons, Captain Pillfold, for Port Nicholson. Passengers—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Donald, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Brankenstein, and Mr. Thornton.

CLEARANCE.

December 18.—Ann, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Sommerville, for the Bay of Islands and Tahiti. Passenger—Mr. A. Dunnnett.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Ann, for Tahiti, via the Bay of Islands; Ajax, for the South Sea Fishery.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 18.—Henry, 15, William, from Shoalhaven, with 14 tons potatos, 18 tons butter; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 18.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Maitland, for Morpeth, with sundries; Curragh Bay, 41, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast; Trial, 23, Bamford, for Shoalhaven, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

December 18.—Ann, schooner, 62 tons, Captain Sommerville, for the Bay of Islands and the South Seas Islands; 1 pipe and 12 hogsheads brandy, 10 hogsheads Bengal rum, 29 kegs tobacco, 14 packages cigars, 20 quarters casks 6 cases and 10 hogsheads red wine, 6 bags pepper, 45 bags sugar, 10 tierces beef, 2 crates earthenware, 10 cases pipes, 146 cheeses, 20 cases porter, 37 cases ale, E. H. Pollard; 7 cases flour, 7 cases and 5 cases oilman's stores, 3 bags rice, 2 boxes drapery, 2 boxes tea, 1 box coffee, 1 box chocolate, Lloyd, 1 kg tobacco, 2 cases cigars, G. Thornton; 1 case sad iron, 3 cases cups, 1 case shot, 30 kegs paint, 3 dozen fraying pins, 1 hogshead refined sugar, 22 packages soft goods, 8 boxes raisins, 8 bags rice, 2 cases and 1 case oilman's stores, 21 bars and 131 bundles iron, 2 bundles steel, 10 cans, 30 kegs, and 90 tins paint oil, 1 case addidary, 3 iron boilers, 1 case muskets, 2 cases plated ware, 8 quarter-casks gunpowder, J. W. Salmon.

The police schooner Satelite had been towed into shallow water near Garden Island on Friday last, was yesterday morning got up, and the water being pumped out of her, she was towed into Hills Bay, having sustained little or no damage. The vessel when got up had every sail and rope set, which shows that she must have been beating up against a western wind when the southerly squall caught her and capsized her.

The Tamar left Brisbane on the 13th instant, but owing to a continuation of south-east gales was unable to leave the Bay until Saturday last. Her cargo consists of 110 bales wool, 6 bales and 6 bundles sheepskins. The emigrant ship Artemisia arrived at Moreton Bay on the 13th instant. The schooner Columbine sailed from thence for Sydney on the 11th instant, with a cargo of 60 bales wool, 24 bundles sheepskins. The Cecilia sailed the same day for Sydney, with a cargo of 75 bales wool, and the schooner Mary, bound for Sydney, with a cargo of 65 bales wool, 1 case tallow, 1 bundle sheepskins, and 5000 feet pine wood, was lying in Cowan Cowan Roads when the Tamar left on Saturday last.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

December. SUN. RISES | HIGH WATER | MOON | MOON RISE | TUESDAY | 14 52 | 7 8 | 3 48 | 4 | 26

New Moon, Dec. 26, 26 m. past 2 morning.

To COUNTRY AGENTS.—The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 20th instant.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1848.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

POUNDS.

Some weeks ago we offered a few remarks on the evils which prevail in the working of the present system of public pounds, and which appear to us to be radical to these institutions. In these remarks we had reference more to the older and settled parts of the colony, as some of our statements might show, than to the remoter districts. But the poundkeeper at Gundagai having thought it his duty to attempt a vindication of his class, and of the business he pursues, we have the pleasure of referring to his letter, published in a recent paper, in confirmation of our views in a manner we did not expect, as disclosing evils of a somewhat different character, but of not less magnitude, attendant on the establishment of pounds in these unpeopled territories.

The chief end of pounds, according to our correspondent, is the protection which they afford to possessors of land against the stock of unauthorised occupiers of the crown lands or others disposed to commit intrusions upon the grazing of the legitimate possessors, and the protection afforded to the same classes of landowners and farmers against the live stock trampling on the roads, which pass through their properties.

With respect to the former of these cases, we have to remark, that under the land regulations now in force it seems incumbent upon the Government wholly to extinguish unlicensed squatters; but this ought to be done at its expense and risk, and through the instrumentality of its officers, and not be left to the landowner or licensed grazier to do by the use of pounds. Of all means these in wide districts seem to be the least efficient, for it is only in the immediate proximity of the pound that such a method can be at all adopted; and to render it generally effectual pounds ought to be multiplied, or every stockyard endowed with their privileges. In cases of encroachments, or disputed boundaries of lands adjoining each other, it is perfectly evident that the practice of seizing each other's cattle, and putting them into pound may be a wasteful and annoying game, at which both may play, and may breed infinite dissensions; but can never effectually determine the questions between them.

In regard to the second case which our Gundagai friend assumes as justifying the use of pounds, we think the evil disclosed by him to be of a very aggravated character; but not, however, an evil which the pound can remedy, but an evil which it produces. If cattle are driven on the roads through pastoral or cultivated districts, we presume it is necessary that this should be done, and that bulls must

occasionally accompany them, and that some of these must be wild. Open grazings will be intruded upon, and even sufficient good fences may be broken, and at least entrance will be made through insufficient fences and panels left carelessly open. People who enjoy pasturages or cultivation farms on roadsides must count on such things; the proper remedy against such intrusion is care on their parts, and against wilful intrusion an action of damages for trespass. The proper remedy is not to assume that the cattle or their owners are in every case delinquents, to take the law into one's own hands, and punish them without trial or proof, by detaining some of the cattle at a great expense, and selling them at a great loss without the knowledge of the driver, who has in the mean time been obliged in order to save his herd, to proceed a long way on his route to Sydney, or to Adelaide. That cases of this kind have frequently occurred—that paddocks, ill fenced, and open fields, are taken on great thoroughfares near to pounds for other purpose than to entrap the way going cattle of strangers whose business will not permit the necessary delay of recovering them, and of righting themselves in these circumstances, is a matter of common knowledge.

In all cases of impounding there is, as we have already hinted, a direct violation of the commonest principles of justice which are recognised by our laws, namely that no man shall be judge in his own cause, and that no man should be punished uncondemned. The impounder of cattle for trespass is allowed to assume, without being required to prove it before any competent tribunal, that a wrong has been committed upon him, when perhaps it is quite as likely that his own negligence has been the occasion of the injury he takes his revenge for. The owner of the cattle impounded, and assumed to have committed the wrong, is first punished, generally in his absence; and when he finds, that a small capitalist leaves the ship, he is to a certain degree in danger; there are so many cheap bargains, he is in such a hurry to make money, and finding his domestic expenses very heavy, he rushes into some foolish speculation, and loses his money. * * * I think there are a number of small settlers to whom it might be an object to receive a family to board with them for a few months. In the neighbourhood of Camden, Maitland, Windsor, and Wollongong, there are many small farmers to whom a few pounds for receiving a family in the way I propose would be acceptable. It would be very easy to add a couple of small rooms to the end of the house; if of slab the cost would only be about £5: in one room a bush bedstead of saplings and bark, and in the other a table, a couple of benches and a shelf or two would be sufficient. It would be easy for a settler to say what he would charge for such accommodation as this, and to find the parties in firewood and water, and having a fixed price for beef, flour, milk, eggs, &c. To a small capitalist this arrangement would be advisable, for while he was looking about him, his wife and children would be recovering from the effects of the sea voyage, and acquiring much knowledge which would be useful to them afterwards, and would be efficiently protected during his occasional absence. Any settler who would undertake to receive a family on those terms would send down his team and take the luggage from the ship, and no expense need be incurred until they were actually in communication with the party requiring accommodation." There is so much good sense in these proposals that we shall be glad to see them carried out. The difficulty appears to be to get the newly-arrived immigrant and the settler willing to receive him in communication with each other, and this we think might be managed through the Immigration Office. A register might be kept there of settlers willing to receive immigrants in the way proposed: the register should contain the name of the farm, distance from Sydney &c. Person's name should be inserted on the list who is not certified to be a respectable man by a magistrate and a clergyman. To the list newly arrived immigrants might be referred, and the head of the family could go up to the place and make his own arrangements as to extent of accommodation and terms. We look upon this arrangement not so much as a matter of economy, but as affecting the future welfare of the immigrants. It is in effect carrying out the suggestions which we made respecting cheap cabin passages a few days since. How many families are there who have to deplore the expensive habits and tastes acquired by the younger members during the voyage to the colony and in the hotels and boarding houses in Sydney. By this plan the families would be removed from the ship to a scene much resembling that they are to occupy in future, and the allurements and vices of Sydney would be in a great measure avoided. The suggestion is a most valuable one, and we shall be glad to see it carried out.

NOTICE TO POUNDKEEPERS.—In consequence of the humbugging resorted to in the several pound sales which periodically occur in different parts of the district, by means of which cattle are sacrificed at almost nominal prices, the subject underwent some consideration with the bench of magistrates assembled on the 13th instant, in attendance on the auctioneers' sessions. The Warden of the County (Mr. Simpson) ad-

vised Mr. of Mr. William Thorne, poundkeeper.

Yesterdays' notice to the poundkeepers, stating that Mr. Lloyd was present at the meetings at which the preliminary resolutions, containing the principles of the address, were agreed to, from which it was inferred that he would agree to the address itself.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

APPEAL.—CAMPBELL v. BURDEKIN.

The appellants' case was concluded, when the cause was adjourned until to-day.

BUSINESS FOR TO-DAY.—Campbell v. Burdekin, and Vaughan v. Turner.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

NEW INSOLVENT.—John Thomas Debbett, Victoria-street, Sydney, gentleman, £66 4s. 6d. Assets, personal property, £30. Balance deficiency, £35 4s. 6d. Official Assignee, Mr. John Morris.

Return of prices realized for stock sold, as per last statement of Mr. William Thorne, poundkeeper.

Yellow-sided cow 2 s. 4 d.

White heifer 4 s. 0 d.

Strawberry bullock 0 s. 15 d.

Red and white bull, two years old 0 s. 12 d.

Red steer 0 s. 10 d.

Yellow-sided cow (calves by her side) 0 s. 7 d.

Yellow and white cow 0 s. 6 d.

Yellow and white heifer 0 s. 5 d.

Strawberry steer 0 s. 4 d.

Red and white cow 0 s. 3 d.

Red and white steer 0 s. 2 d.

Red steer 0 s. 1 d.

Yellow-sided cow (calves by her side) 0 s. 1 d.

Yellow and white cow 0 s. 1 d.

Yellow and white heifer 0 s. 1 d.

Strawberry steer 0 s. 1 d.

Red and white cow 0 s. 1 d.

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Red steer 0 s. 1 d.

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Yellow and white heifer 0 s. 1 d.

self as to the jurisdiction of the Court; and it would be well to ascertain from the Registrar what the practical effect would be of such a division.

REVIVAL OF MONASTIC PRETENCES AND CLAIMS.

(From the *Examiner*, July 23.)

An Irish appeal has been heard in the House of Lords, and was dismissed last Tuesday on technical grounds, curiously illustrative of modern monachism.

The facts of the case are these. Alexander McCarthy, a Cork merchant, died intestate in the summer of 1843, leaving a family of ten children. His property, as collected by his widow, amounted to £88,000, out of which sum, however, the debts and funeral expenses (the amount of which is not stated) had to be defrayed. Of the ten children, two had been received as professed nuns in an Ursuline convent at Blackrock, near Cork, in the course of the years 1826 and 1827. The law proceedings through which the facts of this case obtain publicity, have been instituted by the superiors of the colony; and that a repetition of the decision "might under the peculiar circumstances of the colony, produce almost the disorganization of society." This resolution was followed up by another, that it was absolutely necessary to "propose to the Chief Justice to accept leave of absence for eighteen months, in order to add his influence to the remonstrant measures before taken" by Her Majesty's Government in England.

This proposal was made on the very same day by the Governor to the Chief Justice, and rejected, notwithstanding the tempting offer made that "during his suspension he should have secured to him his accustomed salary, and precedence in the Council."

On the failure of this negotiation, Sir John Pedder was called upon to answer in writing a complaint of "non-delivery of a bill having failed, within the prescribed time, to vest against the Dog Act, on the ground of its repugnance to the law of England."

Sir John, in reply, confined himself to a general denial, claiming to be heard before the Council in person. From the dilemma in which the Governor was placed by this spirited step, he was relieved by receiving the sign manual appointing a new Legislative Council, (the colony had been without one for some time,) which he immediately summoned to pass a new law, leaving Sir John Pedder in peace.

These transactions of the Governor and his obsequious Executive Council are a violation of all law. The Governor and Council have endeavoured, in the first place, to pack the bench by removing a judge who entertained one view of a legal question, and appointing as his successor one whom they had ascertained to entertain a view more favourable to their interests. In the second place, they have attempted to bribe the Chief Judge of the Colony to withdraw from the bench until a judgment at which he deemed contrary to the law might be pronounced—or until an Act which he held to be illegal might be declared legal by the Home Government. They have attempted to intimidate him into submission by getting up a trumped charge of neglect of duty, after Sir John Denison, his predecessor, Earl Grey, admitted, I should suppose, to Sir John Pedder I did not dare to declare my belief that he was actuated in giving his judgment by a sense of what he believed to be his duty."

Such has been the conduct of Sir W. Denison towards a man of whom he writes: "The character of Sir John Pedder stands deservedly high in the colony; not a word has ever been uttered against his honour, or the straightforwardness of his conduct. When we think of the principles and conduct of a governor who can deliberately apologise for inculcating such a man by offering him a bribe to withdraw from the post of duty till an illegal and oppressive action could be perpetrated, and instituting a vexatious charge against him when he proved incorrigible, or the astounding pietas that it was all done to 'spare his feelings'—But the insults and injury suffered by Sir John Pedder are trivial compared with those inflicted on the colonists, who were by these nefarious measures to have been jugged out of the protection which juries and courts of law interpose between them and an irresponsible government."

The case of Mr. Montagu is, as we have intimated, of a more complicated character. He was removed from the bench on 31st December, on the ground of well substantiated charges, which, if true, would have fully justified his removal. But it is stated by Sir W. Denison, in a despatch dated 28th January last, that "Mr. Montagu's conduct had been four times noticed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, and commented upon by four different Secretaries of State; and that these comments have reference in two instances to circumstances of a nature somewhat analogous to those which have been brought under your Lordship's notice in other colonies, of want of honour and disregard of uprightness of conduct." Instead of "somewhat analogous," a more accurate expression would have been "perfectly identical." It is apparent from the document now published, that Mr. Montagu arrived in the colony in embarrassed circumstances; that though in the receipt of an ample salary, his circumstances have been considerably improved; that he was thereby implicated in bill transactions—in one instance at least, with an express view to the Falkland Islands or of disreputable character; and that his bill engagements occasionally exposed his judgments to suspicion that deprived the court in which he officiated of all respect and confidence. But notwithstanding such grave charges had been repeatedly advanced and substantiated against Mr. Montagu from 1829 to 1844, he was continually in office, and was not removed by any of the secretaries of state, until he had made a decision which incriminated the local government. As soon as he had done that, his previously well-known conduct and conduct were with out loss of time made the pretext for dismissing him, and appointing in his stead a successor, who it was certain would decide in favour of the Government. To have rendered the seat of judgement disturbed by the colonists, and contemptible in their eyes, was a venial offence, but to practice such a decision in entire concurrence with the state and irreproachable Chief Justice, which annoyed the local government, was visited with instant and condign punishment.

As yet, the home government are not further implicated in the extraordinary proceedings of Sir W. Denison, than by the awkward fact that they do not appear to have, up to the present moment, taken any steps to remove the gross and grievous injustice he has done to the colony. For the appointment and his system are obviously and undeniably responsible. It does not appear that this gentleman ever had a more valid claim to a law appointment in the colony than that he was in embarrassed circumstances, and could not get to the English bar. This is a pregnant illustration of the principles upon which the metropolitan and colonial Government in the colonies is exercised; as the conduct of Sir W. Denison is an illustration of the notions of legal and constitutional conduct entertained by the men who are sent to govern the colonies.

Mr. Hawes, in his reply to Sir William Moresby, so far forgot himself as to sink the wretched case that attacks on the Colonial Office, "tend to undermine our authority in the colonies." Mr. Hawes may rest assured that conduct of this kind has been commenting upon is much more likely to undermine our authority in the colonies than any remark, however strong, that can be made upon it, either in or out of Parliament. It is indeed, not from exposing, but from concealing and leaving unredressed, such gross abuses that the danger of weakening our influence in the colonies—and it is imminent—lies.

VALUES OF MINERAL PROPERTY.—Mineral property on the hills, which, when the Monks were there, and the streams were considered, was only worth £8, an acre surface and some increase in value to £1500 an acre, or more, is now about £8,000 an acre, and the various species of coal which are probably worked are said to average about 500 feet, which produce a gross yield per acre of £3,000 tons. The total quantity now worked annually is estimated at about 2,200,000 tons, at which rate there is a sufficient supply for the next 1500 years. The total quantity available for export has been estimated at about 3,000,000 tons. Great Britain annually consumes from all her colonies about 21 million tons.—Book of South Wales.

or the Reformed Church that is at issue. Whether common sense and the rights of humanity or mere priestly pretences and jugglery are to be established is the real controversy. The sincere and pious Roman Catholic has the same interest in a right decision as the member of any other church.

To the Roman Catholics themselves, therefore, it is of the greatest interest to be made, whether without resistance, they can be prepared to submit to the game which the more designing and unscrupulous of their clergy are playing, more at their expense than that of any other portion of the community.

Throughout the proceedings we have been passing in review, not a whisper, so far as we know, has been uttered against the piety or orthodoxy of Mr. McCarthy's family;—yet an attempt is being unscrupulously persevered in to budge them from their present legal position, by setting distinctions in a way against natural affection; by representing a son as being, to acts of which the parties swearing were not forewarned, and could not suspect would be exacted from them; by unfeeling continuous appeals to the fears entertained by timid women both of spiritual and bodily suffering; and, it may be, by practices yet more secret, that this procedure should bring to light. However, in a general deportment, and whatever amount of personal good may sometimes proceed from it, such a procedure is necessarily degrading and demoralizing. And who can say how much of the nefarious machinery brought into play in the humble provincial establishment at Blackrock, may not already have been worked successfully to rear those seminaries and cathedrals which are sprouting up in all parts of the land?

We have no legislative assistance to defeat this wide-spread system of persecution against human virtue and human happiness. All that government or the legislature can do in such cases is to take care that no imperfections of the law, enabling legal chicane to lend aid to the plot, be allowed to continue unreformed. The weapons by which priestly abuse of the religious element in human nature is to be combated, are publicity and fair argument.

It is to the laity, however, that the high Mr. McCarthy died intestate, he on two different occasions had written memorandum or draft wills; one was drawn up some time between 1834 and 1837; the other is dated April, 1836. In the earlier, he bequeathed to his two professed daughters only £5 each, "both having been provided for in the convent." In the latter he bequeathed them "only one British shilling each, more, both having been provided for." Mr. McCarthy's understanding of the object and effects of arrangement entered into between himself, his daughters, and the convent, is thus placed wholly beyond dispute.

The wishes of the nuns themselves respecting the disposal of the property left by their father are equally well ascertained. In July or August, 1843, immediately after his death, his son had several interviews with their professed sisters. Both the sisters stated on these occasions that he was distinctly understood between them and their father that the £1000 paid by him on their behalf was to be left with the assignees as plaintiff, and be joined with a sum of £1000 which he had received from a lady.

He had been subsequently called upon to pay to the convent a sum of £1000, and even make upon his property, directly or indirectly, £1000.

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WANTED, for a term of one or more years, as may be agreed upon, a House containing seven or more rooms, situated between King and Goulburn streets. Apply, if by letter post paid, stating full particulars, to J. R. MOLONY, at Price, Fawcett, and Gwyn's, Pitt-street. 9750

EDUCATION.—Wanted at Austerian House School, Assistant Master. Apply to Mr. CARTER, Austerian House, or Gwyn's, Pitt-street. 9712

WANTED, a general servant, who can cook well, where two other servants are kept. Apply at Stirling's Cottage, Wollomoolloo. 9678

WANTED, a respectable woman who can maid; character from her set will be required. Apply at the Cottage, Carters' Barracks. 9758

HOUSEMAD WANTED.—A steady person, who will make herself generally useful, can obtain a situation, with liberal wages, at Mrs. MOPPITT'S, Pitt-street. 9764

WANTED, a Female Cook. Respectable references will be required. Apply at the Attorney-General's, Hunter-street. 9762

WANTED, a Female Servant; first-rate wages allowed. Notice need apply without very good references. For direction apply at the Morning Herald Office. 9725

WANTED, several married couples, male and female house servants, and cooks, shepherd, and a milkman. Apply to Mr. J. F. JONES, General Agency Office, 319, Castlereagh-street. December 10. 9734

A GOVERNESS.—A lady, not long past twenty, in the colony, one month passenger, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess, in a respectable family: she is competent to impart a good English education, also, fashionable dancing, music, and the rudiments of French: has no objection to make herself in use in housekeeping, if required. Address, F. S., Herald Office. 9714

WANTED, by a young Man recently arrived from England, a situation in a Grocery Establishment. The advertiser has had considerable experience in the above line, having for some years the entire management of an extensive grocery business, and fattens himself, in the event of meeting with an engagement, the connection will be found mutually beneficial. Respectable references and security given if required. Apply to A. Z. at Mr. PHANEY, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, Botany Road, Chippendale. 9713

£4 REWARD.—Stolen, on Monday evening, from No. 1, Domain-terrace.—One gold watch chain, one gold standard pin, one gold locket, round shape, both of heart, one gold locket, round shape, both with hair, one black silk stock, one chequered silk handkerchief, the property of Mrs. Margaret Courtney.

The above was stolen by a low sized man, wearing a blue frock coat, black hat, tweed trousers and waistcoat; £ reward will be given for the recovery of the property. 9753

LOST, between Molonglo and Burwood, about the time when, since a Bank of Australia Equitable Protection Fund No. 3102, endorsed by R. C. Letchworth, in favour of John Joseph Curtis. Being of no service to any person but the owner, the public are hereby cautioned not to purchase the same; and any person finding the same is referred to MR. JOHN CURTIS, Molonglo, 9750 or MR. W. H. ALDIS, Sydney.

LOST, A ROSE COCKATOO.—Who will return the same, or afford such information as will lead to its recovery, will oblige the owner, and be rewarded. It was lost about two o'clock on the last Sunday afternoon. Apply at 204, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts. 9766

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 164, King-street, late residence of A. Silhite, Esq., Mrs. Wilmington begs to inform ladies or gentlemen requiring private board, that she can accommodate them, and if preferred unfurnished rooms. Terms, moderate. Sydney, December 15. 9716

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, MACQUARIE HOUSE, corner of Macquarie-place and Bridge-street. Its central situation, proximity to the Circular Wharf, Government Gardens, and Domain, renders this residence probably one of the most convenient in Sydney. Terms, moderate. 9774

TO LET, TO CLOSE ACCOUNT. WITHOUT RESERVE.

M R. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street. THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19, At 11 o'clock precisely, 9759

TO LET, A ROSE COCKATOO.—Who will return the same, or afford such information as will lead to its recovery, will oblige the owner, and be rewarded. It was lost about two o'clock on the last Sunday afternoon. Apply at 204, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the School of Arts. 9766

TO LET, the house No. 2, in Hunter-street, second door from George-street. Possession can be given immediately. TRACKE and Co., Pitt-street. 9762

TO BE LET, the House in Jamison-street, No. 2, of the Australian College-buildings. Apply to Mr. D. M'PHAILSON, opposite. 9381

TO LET, that excellent House, 280, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre, being one of the best situations for business men. 9763

The present occupant removing into more commodious premises.

Possession can be given on the 1st January. 9768

ARTHUR GRAVELY.—
J. C. WHITE,
67, George-street,
Over Mort's Auction Rooms. 9410

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ARTHUR GRAVELY.

TO LET, a first-rate Town Residence situated at Miller's Point, containing on the ground floor, dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, butler's pantry, and spacious hall. Three principal bed-rooms, and three small ditto on the first floor, three attics, good offices and stores, three-stall stable, and coach-house, garden in front and rear. Rent, £100 per annum.

Also, Duke's Wharf and Stores, fronting Darling Harbour, with a large Dwelling-house, in the immediate vicinity, recently repaired at considerable expense. May be had together or separately, the Wharf and Stores at £160 per annum, the House at £100 per annum.

Also, Dry cellar in Queen's-place; they are about eighty by thirty feet, and with counting-houses adjoining. Rent, £20 each per annum.

Apply at the Office of the Loan Company, 364, Castlereagh-street.

Sydney, October 9.

TO LET, a Cottage in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen and spacious hall. Rent £40 per annum. Possession can be given on the 1st January next.

Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 909, George-street, and Charlotte-place.

NORTH SHORE, rich

TO LET, that delightfully situated Marine Residence at the head of Hulk Bay, and directly opposite Dawes Point. The house contains six good rooms, entrance hall, two good dry cellars, large detached stone kitchen, wash-house, and there are two wells on the ground, a good garden, and all in first-rate order. You can approach at any time of the tide to a jetty extended to deep water. For particular enquires of John G. COHEN, Ship Chandlery, 12, Market-street West. 9604

BALMAIN.—
TO BE LET OR SOLD,
WALL'S COURT LODGE, that large and commodious 2nd floor, formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Allwood, will be vacated by the present tenant in the course of an ensuing week.

MOORFIELD, a handsome and commodious villa residence, now vacant and ready for occupation out of the season. These premises are well worthy the attention of any respectable family on the look-out for a quiet and comfortable residence in a most healthy situation and good neighbourhood: there is a large garden and pleasure grounds to each, with a never failing supply of good spring water upon the premises, most favourably situated for sea bathing, and convenient to the steam ferry. To let at very moderate rates, with all the usual liberal terms, either for cash or upon credit, with secured deposit. Title unexceptional.

Apply to Mr. BLAKE, at Mount Sharnock, Balmain. 9062

WANTED, a general servant, who can cook well, where two other servants are kept. Apply at Stirling's Cottage, Wollomoolloo. 9678

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SALES BY AUCTION.
23 **PACKAGES DRAPEY GOODS**. JUST LANDED.

MR. R. FAWCETT WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19, At 11 o'clock precisely, 9759

72 SUPERIOR London-made **SADDLES**. 11 Ditto Colonial ditto 300 Pairs Spur. Terms at sale. 9655

CORKS. **MR. CHARLES NEWTON** WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19, At 11 o'clock.

7 BALES CORKS. Terms at sale. 9257

GUNPOWDER. **MR. CHARLES NEWTON** WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, DECEMBER 19, At 11 o'clock.

20 KEGS of Gunpowder, 14 lbs. each, in 1 lb. canisters. Terms at sale. 9655

PERFUMERY. **MR. CHARLES NEWTON** WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock.

3 BALES CORKS. Terms at sale. 9754

WEEKLY SALE OF WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SKINS, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE. MR. LYONS

WILL HOLD WEEKLY SALES of the above, at his Mart, EVERY TUESDAY, COMMISSION, ONE PER CENT.—STORAGE, RENT FREE FOR

1000 BALES OF TALLOW, IF REQUIRED.

CASES AND SUPPLIES ADVANCED PREVIOUS TO SALE, IF REQUIRED.

George-street and Charlotte-place. November 23. 8263

TO WINE MERCHANTS, HOTELKEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, ALES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, At 11 o'clock.

The following selection of Wines, &c., the principal portion of which is to close consignment, will be sold without any reserve of medals, some of great value.

Microscope, telescope, lamps, &c.

A superb ironmonger's service.

Plated candlesticks, snuffers and trays.

Glassware, table cutlery, plates, &c.

Kitchen utensils, boilers, kettles and stewpans.

Crockery, wine safe, pans

Wheelbarrow

Water cart

Buckets, &c.

Also,

Small article batch.

Sherry, Champagne, Sauterne, and Claret.

The Carriage and Horses will be sold at one o'clock precisely.

A lunch will be provided.

Carriages pass and repass every half hour.

Carriages in preparation, and will be ready for delivery at the Rooms of the Auctioneer on Monday next.

Furniture on view two days previous to sale.

Terms at sale. 9255

2 CASES ACCOUNT BOOKS, MEMO. BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNAL, DAY, AND CASH BOOKS.

JUST LANDED, EX HAMLET.

TO STATIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock precisely, 9662

DRUGS, &c.

TO CHEMISTS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock precisely, 9662

TO STATIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON FRIDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 22, At 11 o'clock precisely, 9778

A MORNING SALE OF CHOICE, FRESH, AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 20, At 11 o'clock.

Three cases of Toys and Fancy Goods, comprising—

Hunter's panorama box toys

Peep shows, Punch and Judy's, dogs

Horse, whale, glass toys and boxes

Donkey's, monkey's, dolls, figures

Gentlemen's dressing cases, fitted up

Comb, brushes, knives, &c.

Terms at sale. 9778

27 PACKAGES of the undermentioned Goods.

NOW LANDED:

2 bales Horrock's longolite

2 bales super shirtings

1 bale 32s grey shirtings

1 bale 72s grey sheetings

5 cases linen and fancy prints

1 case dark mohair

1 case white mohair

1 case rough brown holland

1 bale heavy Scotch twill shirt

1 bale blue serge shirt

2 cases mohair stockings

1 case white silk stockings

1 case tweed Chesterfields

1 case fancy satin vests

1 ditto white cotton hose

This being really a first-rate lot of goods.

Mr. NEWTON will be obliged by the trade in attendance at eleven o'clock, as the sale will not occupy above an hour, and he has other engagements at one o'clock.